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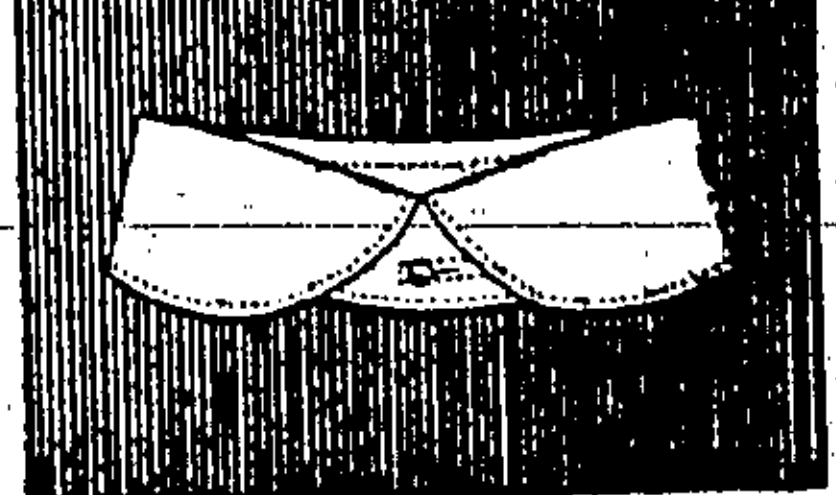
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THE CORONET.

THE DRUG EVIL.
SPEECH BY A BRITISH CONSUL.

TsINANFU, June 10th.
A large and representative public meeting, under the auspices of the local Anti-Opium Society, was held in the Provincial Assembly Hall on the afternoon of June 10th. The chair was taken by Mr. Chang Kung-chih, Vice-Chairman of the Provincial Assembly. The Civil and Military Governors sent representatives who addressed the meeting on their behalf. The American, British and Japanese Consulates were also represented. H.E. Tang Kuo-shin, Head of the Foreign Bureau, made an effective speech calling upon the people to assist in every way in seeking to overcome the evils of opium and morphia.

The speech of the British Consul (Mr. J. T. Pratt) was regarded as that which best summed up the whole position. It was listened to with marked appreciation, some of the passages calling forth rounds of applause.

BRITISH CONSUL'S SPEECH.

Mr. Pratt said:—I am pleased to see such a large and representative gathering here to-day because it shows that the people of Shantung are in earnest in their endeavours to stamp out the vice of opium and morphia. Every body realizes how great is the evil of opium and it is unnecessary for me to expatiate further on that point. My object in coming here to-day is to express my warm sympathy with the objects which this meeting has in view, namely, the suppression of the morphia and opium evil.

In order to suppress this evil it is necessary to prohibit three things: one must prohibit planting opium, smoking opium and trading in opium. Now planting opium and smoking opium are both matters which pertain to the internal administration and the prohibition of planting and smoking are, therefore, matters which are easily within the province of the Chinese officials. Not only are they within their province but I for one am convinced that the Chinese people behind them are in earnest over this matter and will sincerely prohibit both planting and smoking.

The Chinese have a good record in the matter a record which has aroused the highest degree of respect among Western people.

When I first came to China 21 years ago the poppy was cultivated over wide areas in every province in China and large quantities of the drug were imported from India.

At last public opinion was aroused and an agreement was made between China and England by which the import of opium from India was stopped and the planting of opium in China was to be eradicated.

Many people believed it was absolutely impossible for the Chinese Government to prohibit the cultivation of the poppy but in spite of the administrative difficulties of enforcing such a prohibition, and in spite of the huge financial sacrifices entailed, the Chinese Government did practically wipe out the poppy over the whole of China and at the same time genuinely enforced the prohibition against smoking.

SUSTAINED EFFORT.

And this was no mere spasmodic effort but a sustained effort spread out over several years, and only so recently as last year we have again seen in the burning at Shanghai of over twelve million dollars worth of opium a proof of the sincerity and earnestness which animates the Chinese in the matter. I have no hesitation in saying that this is the greatest moral reform that has ever been seen in the history of the world.

It has commanded the deep respect of all the people of the West and we are all ready earnestly to support the efforts of the Chinese Government and people to maintain this prohibition and to prevent a recrudescence of the evil.

In order to prevent a recrudescence of the evil it is necessary to prevent trading in opium, for if you prohibit planting but are unable to prevent trading there are sure to be evil characters who will be tempted by the large profits, and will secretly import opium and thus bring all your efforts to naught.

Now in order to prevent trading in opium it is necessary for the Chinese Government to have the assistance of the various foreign Governments, otherwise it will not be possible to prevent foreigners importing opium.

Now I have come here specially to-day to tell the people of Shantung that not only have they my own personal sympathy in this anti-opium movement but that they can also rely in the fullest measure on the active sympathy, support and assistance from the British Government whom I have the honour to represent.

Britishers residing in China enjoy the privilege of extra-territoriality. That is to say they are not subject to the laws of China but to the laws of England, and if they commit any offence they cannot be punished by the Chinese officials but only by the British officials.

That is a great privilege but we Britishers firmly believe that the enjoyment of a privilege involves a corresponding duty, otherwise the privilege is not a benefit or a blessing but a curse. Therefore though Britishers enjoy the privilege of extra-territoriality they are enjoined not to offend against the laws or customs of China in the slightest degree. If a British subject in China commits any offence, the British Government does not attempt in the slightest degree to protect or screen him.

We hold on the contrary that by committing an offence he has besmirched the good name of England and instead of being protected he is punished more severely accordingly. Therefore the British Government will by no means permit any British subject to break the law in the matter of opium.

Within the last few weeks the British Minister in Peking has made new regulations absolutely prohibiting any trading of any description in opium by a British subject and if a British subject disobeys

(Continued at foot of next column.)

BISHOP OF LONDON'S INCOME INADEQUATE.

LONDON HOUSE TO BE LET OR SOLD.

Speaking at the London Diocesan Conference, at Church House, on May 14th, the Bishop of London announced that his official income was insufficient to maintain both Fulham Palace and London House, and that he had decided to put London House up for sale or letting. He said, he would make a great effort before parting with an historic building which had been a possession of the Church for 1,300 years. To show the necessity for this decision, the bishop pointed out that of his £10,000 a year £6,500 went in income-tax, super-tax, rates, taxes, and insurance, leaving only £3,500, out of which he had to maintain the garden of Fulham Palace, run a motor-car, and keep ten servants, who were essential for a big house. "You must see it cannot be done," he added. "You ask your wives."

In his decision to let or sell London House, in St. James's-square, the Bishop of London has a precedent in the action of Dean Chase some ten or twelve years ago. The Dean sold the house in Dover street, Piccadilly, surrounded at that time by clubs and dress-makers' establishments, which for many years had been the London residence of the Bishops of Ely. It may be recalled that in early days, long before the Reformation, the bishops of that diocese possessed one of the most magnificent dwelling-places in the metropolis in Ely House, Holborn.

Sad enough it will be to see London House, as to other uses, but it is impossible to imagine Fulham Palace in like predicament. "One shudders at the very thought of what would happen if such a thing could be that it fell into the hands of a building speculator. But Dr. Ingram says he will make a great effort to keep Fulham Palace, and he exaggerates nothing in his description of it as 'an historic possession of the Church for 1,300 years.' Fulham has belonged to the See of London ever since about the year 601, when a grant of the manor was made to Eckenwald, Bishop of London, and his successors by Tyrillus, Bishop of Worcester. The construction of the wonderful moat round the palace grounds, which is nearly a mile in circuit, is attributed to a body of Danes who went into winter quarters at Fulham in 879.

FULHAM AND DOMESDAY BOOK.

Domesday Book says: "In Fulham the Bishop of London holds forty hides. Its whole value is forty pounds, the like when received in Edward's (the Confessor's) time fifty pounds." The palace is built, to use Sir Walter Besant's description, round two courtyards, and the one first entered is by far the older, having been built by Bishop Fitzjames in the reign of Henry VIII. The great gateway which leads to it bears his arms cut in stone. In the wing on the riverside are the rooms used by Laud when he was bishop. On the other side are the rooms occupied by Bishop Bonner. A great deal of the oak in the hall originally belonged to the chapel of London House in Aldersgate-street.

Once more one comes to a case of a Bishop of London being hard put to it for funds to keep his establishment going. Bishop Robinson in 1715 presented a petition to the Archbishop of Canterbury, urging that the palace was in a ruinous state and was too large for its revenues. As a result a Commission was appointed to inquire into and report upon the matter, among the members being Sir Christopher Wren and Sir John Vanbrugh. Ultimately a license was granted to pull down what was superfluous and to put the rest into better condition. Some fifty years later Bishop Terriek began extensions and rebuilding, and his was the idea of the second courtyard. Sherlock, who succeeded him, carried on his work. Bishop Hawley undertook extensive alterations after ideas of his own, cutting off the battlements and leveling the frontage between the towers. Much as he left it stands the building of to-day.

One of the glories of Fulham Palace is its grounds, but the formation of the public park by Bishop Temple has shorn a considerable portion of them. Lying along the river bank. But they still constitute a delightful little area of green country amidst a sea of houses. For the creation of these beautiful gardens Bishop Compton was responsible, and they still contain many curious specimens of English.

SAILOR ATTACKS EFFIGY AT MADAME TESSAUD'S.

The effigy of the Kaiser at Mme. Tessaud's has been smashed under the heel of an indignant British sailor.

The sailor who did the deed stood for some time in front of the figure in silent contemplation, and then, said an official, "he flung himself at the effigy and knocked it off its pedestal. This done, he proceeded to jump on it, smashing its face to pieces and breaking its arms. In doing so, he used some well-remembered language."

Canadian soldiers had previously been very nasty towards the effigy, and once someone cut the upward point off his moustache.

the regulation he may be fined £50, or imprisoned for 3 months. The opium will also be confiscated and he will also be fined three times the value of the opium. England is a long way from China and the journey is so long and so expensive that only the better class of traders come from England to China. Therefore, I think no British subject will be found trading in opium.

I can assure the people of Shantung that if any British subject so offends he will be most severely punished because the British Government is most anxious to assist the Chinese Government and Chinese people in their campaign against this evil.

TEA DUTY PREFERENCE.

LANCASHIRE TRADE WITH CHINA.

In the House of Commons, on May 7th, the Budget resolutions agreed to in Committee of Ways and Means were considered on Report. On the resolution relating to the tea duty.

Mr. T. Shaw moved an amendment to omit the words sanctioning a preference on tea grown in British possessions. He understood that Imperial Preference was for the purpose of helping our Dominions, Protectorates, and Colonies, but surely it could not be maintained that in the case of tea any preference was necessary. In 1913, 87 per cent. of our total supplies of tea came from our own Colonies and Dependencies, and there was no evidence that India or Ceylon had any need for a preference of this kind. The only country that could be injured by preference was China, and China was in a position to retaliate effectively by injuring Lancashire, for while we imported in 1913 £200,000 worth of tea from that country, it imported from us in cotton goods no less than £9,900,000 worth in that year. The Government proposed to give a preference against a country on one article, and yet we were exporting in a normal year to the same country from one county alone 15 times as much as we were importing from her. It was inadvisable to give preference to people who did not need it against a neutral country which could injure our trade far more than any benefit which could be derived from that preference.

Mr. A. Short, seconding the amendment, said the proposal of the Government was going to interfere with free and unfettered international trade to such an extent as not to facilitate or assist in the recovery of the normal state of commerce, nor would it engender that equilibrium of trade which was so necessary and essential.

Mr. Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that in so far as the amendment was a general attack on Preference, it was a challenge to the declared policy of His Majesty's Government. His Majesty's Government accepted two years ago the principle that on duties new or hereafter existing a preference should be given on Imperial produce. That was the policy which the Government were pursuing. They initiated no new duties, in order to encourage them to find it necessary in our interests to impose a Customs duty, it was their intention that there should be a preference to the British Dominions. That was decided in 1917. They were confronted with the case in which 90 per cent. of the tea consumed in the country was already the product of his Majesty's Possessions overseas—the Great Empire of India and Ceylon. Of the remaining part of the import a great deal was high-class China tea, which was an article of luxury or taste as much as champagne, and for which the special demand would remain. The effect of reducing the duty by 2d. on the Empire product, when the Empire produce constituted so large a part of the ordinary consumption of the country, must be to increase the consumption. The increased consumption in Great Britain would react on the development and prosperity of the tea industry in India and Ceylon. Instead of this proposal being of no use to those countries, and harmful to Great Britain, it would be a benefit to the consumer here and of great hope and promise to the producers there.

The question of retaliation by foreign Governments had been raised, and the mover in particular had dwelt on the case of China. It would not occur to any foreign Government to think that the internal arrangements of another nation or Empire was their affair at all if so many members of the House of Commons and publicists outside did not studiously apply themselves to teaching foreign nations to think so. He would put the reverse case. Had we any right to complain because goods could pass from one province of the Chinese Empire to another without paying the charges which English goods must pay when they entered China? We had no right to complain. Yet many parts of the British Empire were hardly more widely separated than parts of the Chinese Empire, and the diversities of language and thought in the Chinese dominions were as great as in the British Empire. What we chose to do within the British Empire was the concern of the British Empire. It gave no right for any foreign nation to take offence. No foreign nation invited or would tolerate our interference in their internal Customs arrangements, and he saw no reason, but for the suggestions coming from the hon. gentleman, why any foreign nation should take any offence at our doing what other foreign nations had done for years without complaint from us or anybody else. If a foreign nation chose to raise that issue, and to say that when one portion of the British Empire treated another portion of the British Empire as kinsmen, as parts of one whole, as partners in one great Commonwealth, that was an offence the whole British Empire would be ready to meet that contention and to stand shoulder to shoulder to combat it. (Cheers.)

Captain Wedgwood Benn said that one of our most important foreign markets was China, and it was obvious that if we deprived China of the consideration in respect of which we enjoyed most-favoured-nation treatment in her market she would be perfectly entitled to deprive us of most-favoured-nation treatment, and hand over her market, say, to America.

Mr. Chamberlain (interposing) said China would be entitled to do nothing of the kind. There was no infringement in the proposed preference of the most-favoured-nation clause—none whatever.

Captain Wedgwood Benn thought there was no question that we were risking the Chinese market for Lancashire cotton goods. He also believed that the proposal would imperil the *entrepreneur* trade.

The House divided, when there voted:—For the resolution, 282; against, 63—majority, 199.

Mr. Rose moved an amendment to reduce the tea duty from tenpence to threepence, but it was rejected by 235 votes to 63—Government majority, 222. The resolution was agreed to.

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D. M. GOODALL,

MANAGER. [106]

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE CHIEF JUSTICE (MR. WILLIAM REES DAVIES, K.C.).

CHINESE LADY INDICTED FOR FORGERY.

Yseng Wai Cheong, a Chinese lady, of prepossessing appearance, well-known in local Chinese circles, was indicted for forgery.

The Acting Attorney-General, Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. (instructed by Mr. E. A. Davidson) appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. Bulmer Johnson) defended the prisoner.

The following jury was empanelled: Messrs. W. L. Wanser, A. W. Jaster, L. O. Nagel, J. Hyde, L. E. Remedios, A. Dransfield and J. H. Congdon.

Mr. Pollock said that there were eight charges against the prisoner, all under the Forgery Ordinance of 1905, and connected with three documents—a deed of charge, a power of attorney, and a deed of mortgage, which the prosecution submitted were forged. The prosecution contended that the prisoner was accessory to the forgery of all three documents, which were purported to have been signed by the complainant, but which, the prosecution alleged, were not signed by the complainant.

The case for the prosecution was that the complainant, a widow, having been left some money by her husband, decided to invest \$10,000 in house property, and through the kind offices of a friend, she purchased certain property, in No. 361, Queen's Road. The transaction was completed in May, 1917, in Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harston's offices, the prisoner being present. There was no question that the complainant purchased the property. Some time later this property was, at the suggestion of the prisoner, mortgaged by the complainant to a man called Soares for \$3,000. Prisoner, in suggesting to the complainant that she should mortgage the property, said that the money so received could be loaned to another man at such a rate as would allow her to pay off the interest on the mortgage and make a profit of \$30 for herself a month. The prisoner arranged to pay the interest on the mortgage, and was present at the office of Messrs. d'Almada and Mason, where the transaction was put through. The \$3,000 was handed to the prisoner, with the idea that she would carry through the loan scheme she had suggested. Two days later the complainant received a promissory note for the money. In the note, some unknown person promised to pay complainant interest at the rate of \$15 per cent. per annum. By this document, if the arrangement had been carried out, the complainant would have actually received sufficient to pay off the interest on the mortgage to Soares, and have a balance of \$30 profit for herself every month. The complainant heard nothing more about the mortgage or the note, and did not get the extra \$30 per month she had hoped for. At the beginning of the Chinese New Year she went to collect her rents, and her clients showed her a notice from Messrs. d'Almada & Mason ordering them to pay the rent to the mortgagee. This came as a surprise to her, and she went to the prisoner's house for an explanation. The prisoner then took her to the house of another Chinese, who told her there was \$3,500 due on the house. In June, 1918, two mortgages—one to Soares and the other to Shiu Yat Hing for \$1,200—had been paid off and a new mortgage to Shiu Yat Hing was executed for \$3,500. The prosecution alleged that the two later mortgages, of which the complainant was unaware, were arranged by the prisoner. The prisoner pretended she had procured a power of attorney from the complainant to deal with the property, but it appeared that this power of attorney was not used. Shiu Yat Hing refused to have anything to do with the matter until the complainant appeared in person, and it was alleged that some woman was introduced into the transaction in order to impersonate the complainant. The woman executed the mortgage deed by making her mark on the document. The complainant herself denied that she ever gave a power of attorney or executed the mortgages.

The whole of the morning and the best part of the afternoon were spent in hearing the evidence of the complainant, Ip See To Shi.

The hearing was adjourned until this morning.

WEALTHY MAN'S SON KIDNAPPED.

\$15,000 RANSOM DEMANDED.

Mr. Leo Longinotto, Assistant Crown Solicitor, made an application at the Magistracy, yesterday, on behalf of the Canton Authorities for the extradition of a Chinese, who was "wanted" for kidnapping.

The evidence adduced was to the effect that the fugitive held up a village school in Sha Wan district, and, after threatening the students with a revolver, kidnapped the son of the wealthiest man in the district. The boy was taken to a robbers' stronghold, and letters were sent to his father demanding \$15,000 for his release. Fortunately, about this time a company of Chinese soldiers were sent out to scour the adjoining territory, and, after a long siege, the boy was released. The kidnapper, however, managed to escape and made his way to Hongkong, where he was subsequently arrested and identified.

Mr. Hutchison granted the application.

THE GREATER INCLUDES THE LESS.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of ammunition.

The defendant is now serving a sentence of five years, hard labour in Victoria Gaol for attempting to shoot an Indian constable at Sham-sui-po.

It appears that an Indian constable noticed the defendant and another man running in the direction of Sham-sui-po and attempted to stop them. Defendant fired at the constable and was arrested. The other man made his escape.

Mr. Lindell stated that there was a point in passing a sentence on defendant as he was already serving a term of imprisonment. He therefore discharged the man.

A KEEN OBSERVER.

While a Chinese constable was on duty at the Canton wharf on Tuesday he noticed a Chinese, wearing two coats, coming from the direction of the Canton boat. He grew suspicious, wondering why a man should wear so much clothing with the barometer at 85 degrees. He therefore stopped the man, took him aboard the steamer, and discovered that he was wearing a stolen coat. At the Magistracy, yesterday, the thief was sentenced to three weeks' hard labour.

A STOWAWAY.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with being a stow-away.

Defendant embarked on board the *Pao Shing* at Singapore and hid himself in one of the coal bunkers. He was not discovered till the ship was on the high seas.

Defendant's excuse was that he had lost his ticket.

Mr. Hutchison fined him \$50.

AN OPIUM CASE.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese woman was charged with being in unlawful possession of six taels of raw opium.

Defendant was arrested while she was on a trip from Sham-sui-po to Kowloon City, and the opium was found concealed in a specially constructed girdle round her waist.

Mr. Hutchison fined the woman \$50.

A VAUDEVILLE BANQUET TO-NIGHT.

The Empire Revue Company are due to arrive in Hongkong this morning from Shanghai, and open to-night at the Theatre Royal. Those who have not reserved seats are advised to do so, as Messrs. Moutrie & Co.'s As will be seen from our advertising columns, the Empire Company, which comes here with a good reputation, will to-night present a "Vaudeville Banquet" which is declared to be a variety entertainment of exceptional excellence. George Ross, a popular London comedian, is the leading man of this very talented group, the members of which are vaudeville artists in addition to being professional revue and musical comedy artists.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

The elected members of the Jamaica Legislature propose to thank the Imperial Government for its Imperial Preference proposals. The Legislature will appoint a committee to frame a tariff calculated to give British manufactured goods imported into Jamaica a substantial preference. Increasing satisfaction is expressed as further particulars come to hand of the development of the scheme of Imperial Preference.

RIGHT TO FLIRT.

FAMOUS JUDGE'S CONSIDERED DICTUM.

Recollection is revived by the announcement of the death of Sir Henry Baggave Deane, a former judge of the Divorce Court, of a sentiment he once expressed in court, which at the time created some comment, not wholly sympathetic. It had reference to the question whether married men are justified in forming attachments with other ladies than their wives—a question of profound domestic interest. Some people construed the judge's words as being, to say the least, tolerant of flirtation by Benedicts. Let the words be requested for examination. They were uttered during the hearing of a famous divorce suit when it was suggested that the husband involved had been flirting with a young lady friend:

"I do not know that it can be said that a man who is married ought not to have an affection for another woman. We all know of cases where a man has a strong affection for another woman than his wife, and perhaps more than one. But a man should never allow a woman to come between himself and his wife in his affections. Directly he finds that the case he should not meet her at all. It is a proper affection, however, so long as it does not diminish his love for his wife. For a married man's love for another woman is not legal, although it may be wrong. If no married man were to be allowed to go for a walk with a girl we should all be in a very uncomfortable position."

Now, of the late judge it is at once proper to say (observes the *Daily Telegraph*) that he was not given either to writing or speaking hastily. He was distinctly slow in method. During his time no such thing was known as a divorce judge clearing off a list of forty undefended matrimonial suits at a single sitting, which sometimes now occurs. Mr. Justice Baggave Deane was slow and pains-taking. His pen was ever busy taking notes in very simple cases. So bent was he on retaining the judicial frame of mind which rejects bias and prejudice that on one occasion he adjourned a case for the whole fortnight in order to get rid of the prejudice created by the accidental witness arising through the window of his private room facing St. Clement's Dances, during the luncheon interval, of the contesting parties in a suit engaged in animated conversation.

Moreover, if credence be given to a story attributed to himself, he had a very special reason for not regarding flirtation in too tolerant a spirit. The story is that, being fond of sailing, he had a yacht, and this he let on hire to a man who sailed away with some of his wife and forgot to quit her for the hire. facetiously, but quite erroneously, it was suggested that this was the cause of Sir Henry abandoning Admiralty practice and devoting himself to matrimonial conundrums.

In the light of these facts it is easier to put the true construction on the sentences quoted above. It will be observed that in referring to flirtation—"that most significant word," as a very remote Earl of Chesterfield once remarked—be revealed no shadow of sympathy. So far from approving it, he condemned it as wrong in the case of a married man, while conceding at the same time that it was not numbered among the acts which a complaining wife may plead as legal cruelty. One trembles to think what further barrier might be presented to speedy trials were flirtation to be brought within the legitimate plea, for then the courts would be asked to draw a distinction between flirtation and affection and astute counsel for the husband would unerringly fly to the same judge's dictum on the legitimacy of a proper affection.

What is reasonably due from man is equally reasonably to be asked from woman. The wife is no more entitled "to flirt, to flirt," than is her spouse. Inversely we are to assume, on this judicial pronouncement—unshaken yet by the Court of Appeal or the House of Lords—that she may have an affection for another man than the one she has pledged herself to cling to for life. May she go for a walk with him? The question is an extremely difficult one to answer, and who better entitled to answer it than the con-nubial partner? Were the lady visibly flirting it would be a frail defence to claim the poet's license:

And so she flirted, like a true Good woman.

Citation and petition would very likely follow such an explanation. Better far to remember that, as another has said, "flirtation is like the alme on water plants, making them hard to handle, and when cut only to be cherished in slimy waters." Comparatively commendable as is a duplicitous affection in the married state, its danger is so manifest as to need the judge's thoughtful warning. Fire is agreeable only so long as it does not scorch.

A TERRITORIAL QUESTION.

The reconstruction of the staff of the Territorial Force Directorate is under consideration, and a decision is anxiously awaited by Territorials, old and new. In pre-war days they came directly under the Secretary of State for War, but on the initiative of the late Adjutant-General the directorate was broken up and its functions dispersed throughout the War Office. Are they to return to the old system, and, if so, will the Director-General be a member of the Army Council? That is what the Territorials want to know. The pre-war establishment in regard to officers was 18,000, and in this regard there is to be no change. As at the present moment there are about 50,000 officers available, there will be a good field for selection and a useful reserve. As in the event of another war—which heaven forbid should occur for many a long day—a national Army will, I hear, spring from the Territorial basis the questions at hand are of very great importance. —Beauchamber in the *Express*.

DRESSES FOR PEACE SUMMER. EARLY VICTORIAN FRILLS AGAIN TO BE THE FASHION.

Englishwomen who wear bareback evening frocks are obviously ignorant of the fact that they are intended for a certain class of women only, a member of the firm of Evans and Payne, exhibitors at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, said to a *Daily Chronicle* representative.

The exhibition, the most attractive ever organised by British drapers, shows models of the evening frocks which will be worn by women in the coming months. None of them is in the least exaggerated; all the frocks are gorgeously bright, happy in their daring colours and luxury of decoration, as becomes the times we are to live in, but they all have the reticence of design which one usually associates with models from the famous English houses.

The frocks are either long, with graceful draperies, or short with long trains. The plaited tennis frocks are decorated with either wool or head embroidery, and elaborate dance gowns are enriched with delicate ostrich tips.

Gold or silver tissue is the favourite material for evening wear, but the geometric is popular, and lends itself admirably to the frills which will turn the summer girl into a charming imitation of her great grandmother.

VEILS WITH VIVID FRINGES.

Veils are larger than ever, and are heavily fringed in vivid colours. Some of them are embroidered in wool, and those with a huge mesh pattern, so popular in France and America, are to be seen, but the exhibitors do not think they are likely to be worn much in England.

Sports stockings are made in striking colours, and the most expensive are manufactured in heavy silk. There are yellow silk stockings with deep fringes half way up the leg which might be shown above a brown brogue or beneath the hem of a short evening skirt.

But the sporting girl who wants to make a sensation will get one of the silver armour jerseys which were so much admired yesterday. They are made in heavy silver silk which is worked in a chain-stitch, and the effect is a close resemblance to armour. But there are jerseys in gold, too, and some in brilliant colours, all worked in chain stitch.

Besides the lovely fabrics which have been gathered together to decorate woman in the radiance of peace there are useful materials for men and women at the exhibition. A manufacturer of 50 years' experience, who caters for a cheaper trade, showed some all-wool tweed skirts at an extraordinarily low price. He told the *Daily Chronicle* representative that the wool was bought from a firm who had collected enormous stocks of material in anticipation of a prolonged war. They are now glad to sell some of their stock at a loss.

Interesting as the drapers' exhibition is, the most exclusive models of women's wear are not shown there, not yet in the shop windows of the West end. Although English designs are doing such admirable work, Paris still remains the source of inspiration, and the *Daily Chronicle* representative went to the Grosvenor Square branch of Worth, of Paris, to find out what the newest models promise.

PARA MODELS ALTERED.

"The new frocks are very decent," said Mme. Chaillet, speaking for the firm. "They are a little lower than they have been, but there are no bare backs, for all such models we fill in with tulle or chiffon."

To illustrate the point a mannequin put on a magnificent gown of cerise charmeuse trimmed with silver tissue and feathers. It had come from Paris, and there was no back to the gown, but it had been filled in with chiffon across the shoulders and under the arms for wear in England. All Worth gowns which come from Paris without backs are altered in London, as the firm finds that Englishwomen will not wear the models in their original condition.

Another exquisite gown was made in net, embroidered all over in sparkling black sequins, closely draped to the figure. It was decorated with blue stones. This was the most décolleté frock in the house, but it was quite in accordance with the traditional reserve of the best dressed Englishwomen. Another gown was quite short, but, worn with a long train, it looked charming. The back was delicately draped with chiffon.

The manager of Quilès said: "We are not designing any bare back frocks. We don't go as far as that."

"OUR MR. BLANK" WILL CALL BY "PLANE."

HOW AVIATION WILL "SPEED UP" BUSINESS.

"Hustle" is now more than ever the business watchword, and the new hustle is by aeroplane.

Several of the most enterprising firms are making plans for adding an aerial fleet to their transport equipment, and in some cases business is already being transacted by this means.

An illustration is provided by Messrs. Boulton & Paul, Ltd., of Norwich. At 11 a.m. they received a telephone message from Messrs. Mallinson & Sons, timber merchants, of Bury St. Edmunds, requesting information regarding a steel building they required constructed at Bury. To the surprise of Messrs. Boulton & Paul, the reply was that Mr. B. Neil Williams, the sales manager of Messrs. Boulton & Paul, would arrive in Bury in forty minutes and present drawings and an estimate for the proposed work.

Ten minutes later Mr. Williams, carrying his drawings and estimate, rose to the skies in an aeroplane which is kept in readiness by the sales department of his firm, and at 11.25 a.m. he was in Bury doing business.

By noon the contract was completed, and Mr. Williams was able to reach Bury once more in time for lunch. The journey by train occupies two and a half hours each way.

P E A C E

CELEBRATIONS

PLACE YOUR ORDERS

AT ONCE FOR

LANTERNS

8 1/2 Inch RED \$ 7.50 } Per ... \$35: } Per case
1 1/2 Inch RED \$11.00 } 100 ... \$50: } of 500

CANDLES to burn 5 hours \$2.40 per 100.

F L A G S

3 ft x 4 ft.

\$1.75 to \$2.75 each

SET OF 12 ALLIES' FLAGS. \$21 PER SET.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

When Kaiser Bill harnessed his War Horses and took a mad canter in the race for the "World Dominion" Cup, the IMPERIO DEL MUNDO was lost to Hongkong Smokers, but now that Wilhelm is chewing the bitter cud and tramping the Dutch Hooks, his dreams of a World-wide Empire having gone up in smoke, Hongkong lovers of a good puff have come to their own again, for their old favourite, the peerless

IMPERIO DEL MUNDO

is with us once more at

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LTD.

Hotel Mansions.

Tel. 151.

The sole proprietorship of this Factory belongs to an American concern.

MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI, AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

All our Pastes bear the "Ecoater" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.

Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

Head Office: No. 47 & 48, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Telephone No. 1229 & 2320. Principal Factory: No. 71, North Beach Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone No. 2325. Branch Factory: Wing King Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong. Cable Address: "Hingwah."

Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Our London buyer, having secured some time before the Armistice a selection of the BEST WOOLLEN

SUITINGS, OVERCOATINGS, etc., We are in a position to offer WELL-CUT and TAILORED Garments of superior BRITISH CLOTHS at a LOWER price than can be purchased in England to-day.

SUITS from \$50.00

OVERCOATS from \$40.00

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DEPARTMENT.
NOTICE.

GENERAL HOLIDAY.

THIS DEPARTMENT will be Open for all purposes till Noon, on TUESDAY next, JULY 1st. Licensed Warehouses will be entirely Closed on this day.
C. W. BECKWITH,
Superintendent. [913]
Hongkong, June 25th, 1919.

TO LET (FURNISHED).
For Seven Weeks.

HALF HOUSE on the PEAK, from July 20th.
Apply—
Box No. 914.
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [913]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's (Apar Line)
"JAPAN"
Arrived Hongkong on June 25th, 1919.
From CALCUTTA, RANGOON AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out, Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the goods are landed.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.
Goods not cleared within eight days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 a.m., on Mondays and Thursdays.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.
No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, June 25th, 1919. [1]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"ROUSELING"
having arrived from above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by June 30th, at Noon will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival; otherwise they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHISON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.
Hongkong, June 25th, 1919. [914]

A. G. DA ROCHA,
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.
FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned,
will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, June 29th, at 11.30 a.m., at his Sales Room,
A QUANTITY OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

Wardrobes, Desks, Chairs, Chest of Drawers, Dressing Tables, Bookcases, Arm-chairs, Carice, Crockery and Glassware, Brass Ornaments, Vases, Pictures, Ice Boxes, Bedsteads, Clocks, Typewriters, Gramophones, Sideboards, Napkins, Table Cloth, Hat Stands and a long line of Sundries.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, June 23rd, 1919. [916]

A. G. DA ROCHA,
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.
HAVING been Favoured with instructions from the Mortgagees will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, June 30th, at 11.30 a.m., at 24, Des Vaux Road Central, at THE FAR EAST MOTOR CAR COMPANY.

(1) Nine Motor Cars of different makes and all necessary spares and accessories.
(2) Terms—20% deposit to be paid immediately on the fall of the hammer.
Hongkong, June 26th, 1919.

S.S. "JOSHIN MARU"
TENDERS are invited for Salvage of Gear and Machinery of the above steamer wrecked near Swatow.
For particulars apply to—
GILMAN & CO., LTD.,
Lloyd's Agents.
Hongkong, June 24th, 1919. [908]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all Private Motor Cars, Motor Cabs, Drivers, Motor Cycles, Motor Cycle Drivers, Livery Motor Cars, Trucks and other Private Vehicles must be LICENSED on JULY 1st, 1919.
CAPT. SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.
Hongkong, June 24th, 1919. [906]

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS hitherto conducted by the above Dispensary at 31, Queen's Road Central, has been transferred to A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD., the Hongkong Dispensary, who have taken over the stocks, proprietary medicines and prescription books.

Customers requiring prescriptions repeated will be able to get them dispensed at the Hongkong Dispensary.
F. W. STAPLETON,
Manager.
Hongkong, June 16th, 1919. [933]

A. S. WATSON & COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

ON and after 1st JULY next, the hours of business will be as follows:—

GENERAL STORE 9.30 A.M. to 6 P.M.
WINE DEPARTMENT Saturdays 8.30 A.M. to 1 P.M.
WAREHOUSE 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
DISPENSING DEPARTMENT
8.30 A.M. to 8 P.M.
(including Saturdays)
Sundays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
8 P.M. to 7.30 P.M.

Such Public holidays as are observed by us, same hours as on Sundays.

No Medicines can be obtained after closing hours, as above.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, June 4th, 1919. [949]

G. B. R.
NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS, with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 3 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily, at the PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916.

Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.
[40]

WANTED.

ENGLISHWOMAN wishing to return to England in July or August would help with Children in return for passage.
Write Box 894.
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [994]

WANTED.

BRITISH ASSISTANT for Merchant's Office. Good salary and prospects to suitable person.
Apply to—
Box 899.
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [899]

WANTED.

FROM August 1st, 7 or 8 ROOMED HOUSE with Baths, Tennis Court, etc. Situation Middle or Lower Level.
Apply—
Box No. 899.
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [909]

TO BE LET FURNISHED,
From July 1st.

N.O. 7, MOUNTAIN VIEW, THE PEAK.

Apply to—
W. L. PATTENDEN,
GILMAN & Co., Ltd.,
24, Des Vaux Road Central. [797]

TO LET.

N.O. 108, THE PEAK, 6-Roomed House at the Peak.
Apply to—
PERCY SMITH SETH & FLEMING [933]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon
FURNISHED for 12 months, No. 87, THE PEAK (No. 1 Stewart Terrace) containing 3 Bedrooms and Bathrooms, Hot and Cold Water, Drying Room, Dining Room, Drawing Room, Sitting Room and Usual Offices and Servants' Quarters, also Large Garden.
Possession July 1st.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings [81]

THE PEAK.

FOR SALE—A FIVE-ROOMED Residence.
For particulars apply to—
"X.Y.Z."
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [924]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's steamers:
"PRIAM"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after June 24th.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods, remaining undelivered after July 1st, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before July 15th, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, June 24th, 1919. [903]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer

S.S. "DUNERA"

Arrived Hongkong on June 23rd, 1919.

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named steamer are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out, Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—
From Persian Gulf, to A. B. I. S. N. and P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer.
Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 a.m., on Mondays and Thursdays. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

P. & O. S. N. Co's "Apar" Cms.
Hongkong, June 24th, 1919. [1]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer

S.S. "PROSPER"

Arrived Hongkong on June 23rd, 1919.

FROM BOMBAY via BASRAH.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out, Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 a.m., on Mondays and Thursdays. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

P. & O. S. N. Co's "Apar" Cms.
Hongkong, June 24th, 1919. [1]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer

"HWAHSIN"

Arrived Hongkong on June 24th, 1919.

FROM BOMBAY.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out, Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the goods are landed.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within eight days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 a.m., on Mondays and Thursdays.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

P. & O. S. N. Co.
Hongkong, June 24th, 1919. [1]

INTIMATION

Bull
Dog
Stout

Pints and Splits.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 616.

Where considerable economies could be secured by amalgamation, private owners—

they argue—would tend to amalgamate their properties without any assistance or pressure from the State. At the same time it is admitted that distribution by means of large agencies would be less costly than if left to a multiplicity of small ones.

Mr. HAROLD COX, editor of the *Edinburgh Review*, who is a well-known writer on economic subjects, argues that direct State ownership would involve "the dead hand of bureaucracy," combined with intermittent interference from the House of Commons on purely political grounds.

While the self-interest of private individuals in competing with one another works out to the advantage of the rest of the nation, the self-interest of Government officials, scheming to magnify their offices and to cover up one another's mistakes, and following an established routine rather than trouble to think out improvements, would be detrimental to the nation.

There is no doubt that this argument will appeal to many people, who have not been impressed with the business capacity of some of the Government Departments during the war, and dislike the prospect of increasing the ever-growing army of officials by another seventy-five thousand.

A better plan, it is suggested, would be to provide for the prompt periodical publication of the accounts of all colliery owners, properly audited, and to pay a percentage of the profits made into a common fund for distribution amongst the miners in proportion to the wages earned by them during the period covered.

The interests of the consumer could be protected by a provision similar to the statutory rule in the case of gas companies, which provides that prices must be lowered when dividends are increased, and that prices cannot be raised unless dividends are lowered.

The decision of the House of Commons on the problem will be awaited with interest.

When it was first announced that Lord FRENCH intended to publish an account of the British Army in France in 1914, as a serial in the *Daily Telegraph*, a strong feeling was aroused in Service quarters against it.

The view was taken that we are too near the event to justify anything in the nature of "revelations" concerning men and affairs at that time.

Recent instalments of Lord FRENCH's story amply prove that the Service view was right, and it will now probably be endorsed by the judgment of "the man in the street."

According to Lord FRENCH, it appears that Lord KITCHENER telegraphed to him ordering a battle during the momentous days that the British troops were retreating on the Marne. The order was ignored, and so Lord KITCHENER went over to Paris to force Lord FRENCH to stand.

He also, it is said, had it in mind to appear himself in the field as Commander-in-Chief, but was induced to alter his intention. There is a further assertion that for several days not a man, horse, or gun reached the hard-pressed British Army, whose losses were heavy; yet, despite this, Lord KITCHENER was assuring the Home Government that our losses were comparatively slight, and that all deficiencies had been made good.

Obviously, we have here all the material for fierce controversy. The old saying that one story is good till another is told can very well be applied. The defenders of Lord KITCHENER are rising up and challenging the accuracy of Lord FRENCH's statements. It is certainly difficult to conceive why the story—on one side or otherwise—should have been permitted to be published before Peace was signed. It is the more extraordinary because Lord FRENCH, in addition to holding high office as Viceroy of Ireland, is still on the active list as Field-Marshal.

In this connection it is worth noting that, although Lord FRENCH says Lord KITCHENER did not send him reinforcements while pretending to the Government that he had done so, in the House of Lords on June 16th, 1916, Lord FRENCH paid a tribute to KITCHENER's memory and said:—

"It would be idle to pretend that in the past two years I have always seen eye to eye with the great Field-Marshal who has been taken from us; but such divergence of opinion as occurred in no way interfered with national interests, nor did it ever shake my confidence in Lord KITCHENER's will, power, and ability to meet the heavy demands I had to make upon him."

It is surely a fair question to ask which of the two Lord FRENCHs we are expected to believe!

Mr. D. V. Stevenson returned to the Colony yesterday on the *Hooshing*.

The Imports and Exports Department will be open until noon only on July 1st.

A large number of banishers from Singapore are at the Central Police station awaiting deportation to China.

One case (one death) of bubonic plague and one case (one death) of cerebro-spinal fever were reported in the Colony on Tuesday.

The Treasurer of the Society of St. Vincent, do Paul acknowledges most thankfully the receipt of \$20 towards the funds of the Society from an anonymous donor.

A Chinese man and two women have been arrested on a charge of stealing clothing and jewellery to the value of \$1,200 from a Chinese living in Portland Street, Yau-mat.

Mr. J. J. Gorman, manager of the Pacific Steamship Co., Hongkong, Mr. L. M. Bigger, who takes charge of the branch of the Asia Banking Corporation, to be opened shortly in Hongkong, and Dr. S. F. Lee, arrived yesterday on the *China*.

Yesterday morning, at the Naval Dockyard, Mr. Mason Hayley, of Messrs. Hughes & Hough, put up for auction, before a large gathering of Chinese, three submarines which have been stationed at Hongkong for several years; and which are now considered obsolete, being about eight years old. The C36 was purchased by A. Kim for \$3,000; the C37 by Lun Hing for \$3,100; and the C38 by Shu Keng for \$3,250.

Amongst those who left the Colony yesterday on the *Empress of Japan* were: Mr. D. J. Mackenzie, the Rev. C. B. Shann, Mr. M. Joblin, and Mr. A. A. Ritchie; also Mr. W. E. Priestley, the fireworks expert who has completed all arrangements for the local display in connection with the Peace celebrations, and is en route to Vancouver. The fireworks on Peace night will be in charge of another expert who is shortly expected from Manila.

Early yesterday morning a Chinese constable noticed a man opening the door of a shop in Bonham Strand. He waited expectantly and saw the man come out, carrying something in his hands. The constable arrested him and discovered that he had stolen a pair of vases. The thief was produced at the Magistracy, yesterday, and pleaded that his curiosity overcame his conscience. Mr. R. E. Lindell passed sentence of six weeks' hard labour.

The many friends of Major A. A. S. Barnes, formerly Commandant of the S.V.C., will learn with interest (says the *N.O. Daily News*), that he has been elected to the Shanklin, Isle of Wight, District Council. A report in a Home newspaper states that the recent election was the "most pushful" which Shanklin has ever experienced. There was a fairly large poll and Major Barnes was third in the list of the successful candidates. The paper adds that "of the three successful new candidates, Major Barnes is to be highly congratulated on his position, being a quite recent addition to our army of esteemed private residents."

The wedding took place, yesterday, at St. Joseph's Church, of Mr. Lancelot Alexander Barton, recently of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, and Miss Esther Maria Xavier, eldest daughter of Mr. C. A. P. Xavier (of Messrs. Deacon, Locker, Deacon & Harston) and Mrs. Xavier, of Mody Road, Kowloon. The very Rev. Bishop Pozzoni officiated. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attended by Miss Bertha Xavier (her sister) and by Miss Madeline Graham, as bridesmaids. Messrs. A. H. Lay and J. B. da Silva acted as groomsmen. After the ceremony, a reception was held at the bride's parents' residence. Mr. and Mrs. Barton will spend their honeymoon in Macao and Shanghai.

A well-dressed Chinese was walking along Connaught Road Central, on Tuesday afternoon, when another man snatched from him a roll of bank-notes, which he was carrying in his breast coat pocket and ran away. An alarm was raised, police whistles were blown, and a constable set off in pursuit. The thief ran along the Praya and, finding that escape was cut off by another constable, jumped into the water and was rescued by a launch. The complainant, rescued by the roll of bank-notes, and then refused to go to the Police station and charge the snatcher, his excuse being that he had to leave for Swatow. The constable was therefore obliged to release his captive.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 26TH, 1919.

THE COAL COMMISSION.

The Commission which has been inquiring into the conditions prevailing in the Coal industry has completed its labours, and is expected to present three reports on the subject of nationalisation, as it did on the question of wages and hours, representing respectively the views of the different elements of which it is composed. The opinions of the miners and owners are naturally in conflict, but the miners will, apparently, be supported in their demand for nationalisation by the Chairman, Mr. JUSTICE SANKEY, and the other independents. This is a matter for some surprise, because the impression prevailed that the capitalists had made out a very good case for the continuance of private ownership.

One of the great objects of nationalisation is to effect economies by eliminating the interests which now stand between the producer and consumer, and to secure uniform treatment for the workers. The opponents of the scheme contend that the proposed change would have an opposite effect.

CABLES.

EARLIER CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEACE!

DEMONSTRATING BRITAIN'S PREPAREDNESS.

LONDON, June 19th.—Dirigible *Essex* left Barrow, in Yorkshire, last evening, with all her guns mounted, for a flight of 48 hours over Heligoland and the Kiel Canal.

The *Daily Sketch* understands that the *Essex* was over Berlin at four o'clock yesterday afternoon.

FOODSHIPS DETAINED.

Many foodships from America to Germany have been detained until peace has been signed.

GERMAN CABINET CRISIS.

BERLIN, June 19th.—A Cabinet crisis has occurred, and a resignation seems imminent. The alternatives are said to be three: a Herrmann-Müller Coalition, an Erzberger, or a Noske Cabinet.

BEFORE GERMANY'S DECISION WAS MADE.

BERLIN, June 18th.—The *Mittag Zeitung* declares that the Peace Delegation is en route from Versailles. The delegates have drafted a memorandum containing their decision that the Treaty cannot be signed.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* states that Count von Rantzau will resign his present post if the Cabinet does not accept this view.

A telegram from Weimar states that it is believed the Cabinet will refer the question of the signing to the different Parties who will decide their attitude separately. If the Majority Socialists decide on signing, the Treaty will be signed, as they would, with the Centrists, who are wavering, and the Independents, who are solidly for the signature, have a majority in the Assembly.

BRITAIN READY TO RE-ENFORCE BLOCKADE.

COPENHAGEN, June 19th.—Twelve British cruisers and a number of destroyers have arrived here. It is believed they will be part of the blockading forces in the Baltic, in the event of the non-signature of the Treaty.

GERMANY.

THE SPARTACIST COUP AT WEIMAR.

BERLIN, June 18th.—Further details from Weimar disclose that, during the attempted coup, the situation was very critical as, temporarily, the members of the Government were unprotected, owing to the troops entraining for Erfurt to quell a local insurrection.

The military guard in the Castle, however, in the nick of time, closed the iron doors and prevented the insurgents from entering the Castle. Order was restored in two or three hours.

TURKEY.

MISSION RECEIVED BY COUNCIL OF TEN.

PARIS, June 18th.—A Havas message says:—The Turkish Mission was received by the Council of Ten—not as Peace envoys, but merely for the purpose of information and consultation.

Damad Ferid Pasha made a short speech in French, stating that Turkey went to war as a result of secret agreements between the Committee of Union and Progress and Germany; the war was not desired by the Ottoman people. He advocated the maintenance of the Turkish Empire, Constantinople remaining the capital.

PRESIDENT WILSON. ARRIVAL IN BRUSSELS.

BRUSSELS, June 18th.—President Wilson and the King and Queen of Belgium arrived here today, and drove to the palace. They were given a great ovation by the crowds.

THE SILVER MARKET.

Silver is quoted at 54½ buyers and sellers. The market is quiet.

ITALIAN CABINET RESIGNS. KING RESERVES HIS DECISION.

ROME, June 19th.—In consequence of an adverse vote in the Chamber, the Italian Cabinet has resigned. The King has reserved his decision.

DEMILITARISATION.

NEARLY THREE MILLIONS ALREADY RELEASED.

LONDON, June 19th.—The War Office announces that between the date of the armistice and noon on June 16th, 108,644 officers and 2,779,707 men were demobilised or discharged as medically unfit for service.

Men are now streaming away at the rate of 40,000 weekly, and, if peace is signed, this number will gradually increase, and it will then be possible to reduce almost immediately the Rhine Army from ten to six divisions, and when there is evidence of the terms being carried out effectively, this army can be reduced still further.

On the presumption that peace will be signed before the end of June, it is still hoped that all men who joined in 1914 and 1915 will be repatriated for release by the end of July, except those serving in India. The release of the latter cannot be dealt with till the autumn.

So far as the 300,000 Derby men now serving are concerned, it is hoped to "release" them according to the month in which they joined. In the meantime, no Derby men who joined for continuous service during January, February, or March, 1918, will be sent on a draft to the East, and, when the choice within a unit ordered to provide drafts for foreign service lies between men who have been abroad and men who have not, the latter will be invariably chosen.

It is also contemplated to exempt from service abroad all men within a few months of 37 years of age.

HUNGARY AT WAR.

A WARNING FROM THE ALLIES.

BUDAPEST, June 18th.—The Allies have informed the Hungarian Government that no State will be compensated for prolonged warfare by enlargement of its territory, and declaring that the Peace Treaty frontiers will permanently separate Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Rumania.

Therefore, the armies of these countries must cease hostilities and withdraw behind their respective frontiers.

HUNGARIANS "COMPELLED" TO FIGHT.

BUDAPEST, June 18th.—A Hungarian *communique* states:—On the instructions of the Allied Powers we took measures to suspend our war operations. Nevertheless, the Czechs attacked on the whole front. We were compelled to commence vigorous defensive measures.

Heavy fighting is proceeding in the Sajo and Rima valleys, west of Eperjes.

CRICKET AT HOME.

BIG WIN FOR LANCASHIRE.

LONDON, June 19th.—Lancashire beat Derbyshire by an innings and 24 runs.

AN AUSTRALIAN VICTORY.

LONDON, June 18th.—The Australians beat Yorkshire by one wicket.

RACING AT HOME.

THE ASCOT GOLD CUP.

LONDON, June 19th.—The race for the Ascot Gold Cup resulted as follows:—

By Jingo 1
Air Raid 2
Roamer 3

Four ran. Won by three-quarters of a length, six lengths dividing second and third.

The betting was as follows:—By Jingo, 3 to 1; Air Raid, 5 to 6; Roamer, 20 to 1.

MR. BOTTOMLEY'S OBJECTION OVER-ruled.

LONDON, June 18th.—The objection against "By Jingo" has been over-ruled and the deposit forfeited.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT. BRITISH AVIATORS HONOURED.

LONDON, June 19th.—Capt. F. Alcock and Lieut. W. Brown, the British aviators who successfully completed the trans-Atlantic flight, will be entertained to lunch at Windsor Castle, on June 21st, by His Majesty's command.

DEMONSTRATIONS BY FRENCH SAILORS.

BREST, June 18th.—The return of a French battleship from Sebastopol, where the crew recently mutinied demanding their return to France, has been marked by demonstrations by French sailors who paraded the streets flaunting red flags.

Two hundred demonstrators, later, broke down the gates of the barracks, in which some mutineers had been incarcerated by a Court Martial in connection with the Black Sea incidents. The demonstrators attempted to rescue their comrades.

Infantry reinforcements were brought up to restore order. Gasdarmes are patrolling the streets.

BULGARIA AND PEACE.

PRO-GERMAN HEAD OF PEACE DELEGATION.

LONDON, June 19th.—Reuter learns from a Jugo-Slav source that the pro-German ex-Premier of Bulgaria, M. Guechoff, has been appointed head of the Bulgarian Peace Delegation.

FIGHTING BOLSHEVISM.

TROUBLE IN ADMIRAL KOLTCHAK'S ARMY.

LONDON, June 19th.—Telegrams from Omsk indicate that the recent trouble in Admiral Koltchak's army has been satisfactorily dealt with and that there is, consequently, no further serious set-back anticipated.

RESUMPTION OF UKRAINIAN OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, June 19th.—The Ukrainian offensive against the Bolsheviks has reopened. Important strategic points have been captured.

The enemy has been driven back towards the east. The Ukrainian population is voluntarily enlisting and supplying provisions. It is anticipated that the forces will soon be retrained.

HALF A MILLION HOUSES. GOVERNMENT EXPECTS TO PAY.

Half a million new houses in the next three years is the Government's expectation, stated in the House of Commons by Dr. Addison.

In Committee on the financial resolution authorising expenditure in connection with the Housing and Town Planning Bill, he said the policy was that local authorities should borrow where they could do so at the market rate of interest. It was estimated that they might erect 100,000 houses in the current financial year, 200,000 in the following, and 200,000 in the next year—a total of half a million houses. If these houses cost £500 or £600 each, the sum the Treasury might have to assist in raising would probably be 125 millions in respect of the money which the local authorities could not borrow for themselves.

It was quite clear that they could not, under present circumstances, expect to get an economic rent commensurate with the cost of the houses built. A general instruction would be issued indicating that in the case of the Local Government Board, by 1927 the rents should be at least equivalent to a commercial basis, to at least two-thirds of the present cost. It was estimated that they would have to pay a contribution of 1s. a week on these half million houses, and the ultimate annual contribution was estimated at six and a half millions a year in aid of the housing scheme, exclusive of the produce of the penny rate. The loss falling on the exchequer this year would probably not exceed half a million.

The resolution was agreed to.

FARMERS' WAGES EXPERIMENT.

An interesting case of a farmer who, in response of wages which should be given to agricultural labourers tried a practical experiment was reported in the *Liverpool Echo* recently. First he gave his wife 35s, the minimum wage fixed by the Agricultural Wages Board for a week's maintenance of the household. At the end of the week, however, his wife, a careful woman, said it was not enough, and he raised the allowance to £2, but at the end of the second week this proved insufficient. The farmer thereupon increased the amount to 50s, and at the end of the third week his wife said she could manage nicely. The household was not a large one, the couple only having one child. The experiment proved convincing to the farmer, who immediately increased all his men's wages to 60s.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "HONGKONG CHINESE COMMERCIAL NEWS."]

BOYCOTT BECOMING AN ANTI-FOREIGN MOVEMENT.

SHANGHAI, June 24th.—Luk Tsing-chung telegraphs that the boycott against the Japanese appears gradually to be becoming an anti-foreign movement, which gives the Foreign Powers a pretext and endangers China's international position at the present moment.

He therefore requests the Government to instruct the local authorities to explain the matter to the people.

PREMIER'S POST GOING A-BEGGING.

There is a movement to get Nei Sze-chung appointed Premier, but Chu Shai-chong strongly opposes the step.

Tien Mun-lit told a certain person that Tuan Ki-sui was the better man to effect unity among the militarists, and Chow Shu-moo the better man to deal with all matters. Now, if both these men will not form a Cabinet, he could not dare to form a Cabinet himself.

Complying with Kung Sum-jarm's desires, Chu Shu-sang stays in the Cabinet Secretary's office daily to attend to matters. Only he and Chang Pak-ying are in one room. No other person is allowed to enter.

Chu Shu-sang urges Kung Sum-jarm to form a Cabinet promising to support him secretly.

Kung Sum-jarm has called on the British Minister to press for the payment of the Customs surplus, also to discuss the Shantung question.

THE ON FOOK CLUB'S CONCESSION.

SHANGHAI, June 25th.

The On Fook Club has suddenly made a concession to Chow Shu-moo, saying that if he can guarantee to supply the Party expenses (£8,000,000) they will give him full power to select men for the Cabinet.

The On Fook Club is holding secret meetings to devise means to hasten the election of a Vice-President and to secure Tuan Ki-sui the position.

Another report states that the On Fook Club is willing to form a Cabinet, but prefers to wait until the Paris Peace Treaty has been signed. In the meantime Kung Sum-jarm will continue acting.

A SHORT TERM LOAN.

Kung Sum-jarm has asked Chu Yun-yuen to contract a short term loan of \$5,000,000 gold with a certain American firm in Tientsin, with the wine and tobacco taxes in Peking and Tientsin as security.

It was expected that the agreement would be signed yesterday. The Government will therefore have funds to meet the administrative expenses this month.

STILL WRANGLING.

The quarrel between the Fengtien and Kirin Tychuns is getting more serious. Wong Yap-tong has again fled to the Western Hills.

Chang Jok-lum is concentrating his troops at Huan Takh Sien.

Chen Shu-fan, in chasing soldiers under Kwa Uk-fan, entered Samyung territory. Therefore Chen Shu-fan and Wu Yo-yun came into conflict again, and the Government had to telegraph them to explain matters.

Chu Shai-chong intends sending Chang Yuen-ki to mediate, with a view to effecting an early settlement of the questions of the Peace Treaty, the formation of the Cabinet, and the internal Peace Conference.

Chu Shai-chong held meetings in the Palace on June 23rd and 24th, attended by 20 odd persons. These matters were discussed, but, opinions being divided, no decision was made.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

KOREAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT.

RIGHT OF SELF-DETERMINATION ASKED FOR.

PARIS, June 18th.—The Korean delegates have sent a letter to M. Clemenceau, re-urging the Koreans' request to be heard as regards their own fate, and asking for the recognition of the right of self-determination for Korea.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TRANSITION BUDGET.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, May 7th.

HONOUR TO WHOM HONOUR IS DUE. Perhaps the most incisive criticism of the New Year's Honours List (publication of which has been postponed until now) is a "Balance sheet" published by the *Globe* and reproduced in other papers. It gives in columns like a ledger the recipients of these distinctions since December 8th, 1918, under the respective headings: "Civilians (including politicians, party services, etc.)," "Sailors," and "Soldiers." The result is set forth as follows:—

Civilians..... Sailors..... Soldiers.....

125..... 1..... 1..... It appears that in two and a half years to the date of the compilation there had been created 50 new Peerages, or promotions to the Peerage, and 76 new Baronets. Out of these 126 hereditary honours, 125 went to civilians and only one (the Peerage to Admiral Jellicoe) to the fighting Services.

There is one qualification," says the *Morning Post* in a leader highly spiced with sarcasm, "which had not been thought of in any previous war—no one can be a candidate for honours who has actually fought the Germans on the sea or in the front-line trenches. If we proceed upon this course of evolution a little further we shall reach the 'pacific ideal of China, where it is considered a disgrace to be a soldier."

This is a sample of the criticism met with; and no doubt it is purposely rather overdone. Many of the names in the Honours List are those of civilians who have rendered distinguished service to the State, during the war—though there are a few who have never been heard of before. The flood of criticism must result later on in a much larger list in which the Navy and the Army will receive the recognition due to them. The present attitude of the newspapers, accurately reflecting public opinion, is that the fighting men ought to come first. Nothing is too good for them.

COMMERCIAL FLYING.

The official ban on the commercial use of aeroplanes, which was removed on May 1st, has been promptly signalled by a flight to Manchester by a Handley-Page machine identical with that which flew to India last year. It is the type known as the O 400, with two Rolls-Royce engines of 350-h.p. each. Nothing in the nature of a show performance was attempted. Eleven passengers were carried, with six cwt. of luggage, and the total load was six tons. At the start from the Cricklewood aerodrome the weather was unfavourable, and the journey throughout was performed against a 30-mile head wind.

The incident is noteworthy because it inaugurates the new era in travel. Air routes in Britain have been mapped out, rules of the road drawn up for air-men, and approved landing-places selected. The question is raised how and by whom are the regulations to be enforced? Must there be patrols of aerial policemen continuously circling round on point duty to maintain law and order in Cloud-land?

OVERSEAS AERIAL POST.

In reference to aerial development, I hear that an aerial postal service may become an accomplished fact sooner than many people seem to expect. The flat denial of Mr. Illingworth, Postmaster-General, in the House of Commons, that he had entered into a contract for the carriage of certain continental mails by air is regarded as in the nature of the usual official evasion whenever definite information is considered inopportune. However, that may be, whether he likes it or not, the P.M.G. will have to bring the postal service up-to-date. In any case, I am informed that the Handley-Page and Graham White Companies, working independently of each other, are organising a commercial service that will enable mails to be carried between different parts of the country at rates that will compete with present charges by rail and road. Letters from London to Edinburgh could, it is stated, be conveyed for 2d. an oz., and for 1d. to Leeds and Manchester.

Once it can be shown that a regular mail service is a business proposition between one part of Britain and another, or between here and the Continent, we shall not have to wait very long for an extension of the service to India and the Far East. It sets one's imagination aglow to think of Hongkong, Shanghai, and other places in China being brought within a week's postal distance from London.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

The outstanding feature of Mr. Austen Chamberlain's Budget is the introduction of Imperial Preference. It is true that Preference is adopted only in a limited form, but the principle has been accepted—and that is what pleases the advocates of fiscal reform. In the forthcoming debates on the Budget proposals the Free Trade party in the House mean to put up a fight against any departure from pre-war fiscal policy; but, no matter what they strive to accomplish in this respect, their efforts will not affect or alter the fact that for good or ill in future trade within the Empire will receive preferential treatment.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

MACHINERY OF THE EAR.

A SPRING BALANCE, NOT A PIANO.

At a meeting of the Royal Society of Medicine held in the rooms of the society, Professor Arthur Keith brought forward a new theory of hearing—a novel explanation of the part taken by the ear in the act of hearing. The author of the new theory is Sir Thomas Wrightson, who has been long known as a leading engineer in the north of England, and as member of Parliament for Stockton-on-Tees and for East St. Pancras.

The germ of the new theory was first put forward by its author 43 years ago in a presidential address to the Cleveland Institution of Engineers, but it was not until 13 years ago, when he was retiring from political life at the age of 67, that Sir Thomas Wrightson had found leisure to pursue and develop the application of his idea. Professor Keith explained that he himself was merely responsible for the anatomical details relating to the new theory, and that, in his opinion, Sir Thomas Wrightson had succeeded in giving the most rational and complete explanation of the intricate machinery of the ear that was at present before medical men. The theory which finds almost universal acceptance at the present time is that put forward by the German scientist, Hermann von Helmholtz, in 1863. Helmholtz conceived that the internal ear was built on the principle of a piano furnished with 15,000 strings of varying lengths—a piano so microscopic in size that it could be contained within a body no bigger than a pea. The waves of sound which impinged on the ear set appropriate microscopic piano strings into sympathetic vibration; the 15,000 strings were connected by a corresponding number of receiving stations in the brain.

In Professor Keith's opinion the German scientist's theory was impossible from an anatomist's point of view; it left the machinery of the ear unexplained, whereas under the theory of Sir Thomas Wrightson the various parts fell into place as parts of a very effective machine. The ear is really the most minute and delicate spring balance ever invented; it weighs every phase of the simplest sound wave; it not only weighs, exactly every fluctuation of pressure in the most complex volumes of sound, such as that proceeding from a large orchestra, but it also instantly records and transmits by a system of nerve signals to the brain every phase of a compound sound wave. The new theory also serves to explain defects and disorders of hearing which have not hitherto been satisfactorily accounted for.

Sir Thomas Wrightson was present at the meeting and took part in the discussion which followed. Financially, Imperial Preference as now proposed amounts to little—a mere matter of £2,500,000 loss to the revenue. And what is that one way or the other compared with the figures in the Budget generally? These figures are too vast for ordinary conception. The National Debt, which before the war was in round figures £245,000,000, had, by March 31st last, risen to £7,980,000,000. To this stupendous total must be added £265,000,000 representing the obligation of the State to repay at par War Bonds issued at a discount.

The important point in this connection is that a large part of our total indebtedness is in the shape of short-dated loans that must be paid off as they mature. The floating debt amounted on March 31st to £1,115,000,000, or more than double the whole of the National Debt before the war. Moreover, there is the further debt incurred by the Government to the nation by the issue of paper money. On April 23rd the paper currency was £349,000,000 against a gold backing of £28,000,000. Having regard to our world-wide trade we shall have to get back to the gold standard as speedily as may be.

MAINLY ABOUT PEOPLE. Captain Aubrey Lambert has been appointed to command the light cruiser *Guise*, and to act as flag-captain to Rear-Admiral G. H. Borrett, C.B., of the China Squadron. Captain Lambert, who joined the Navy as a cadet in 1893, is a specialist in gunnery and torpedo work. He was for a time on the China station. His ship, the *Guise*, belongs to the "C" class, and will carry the flag of the rear-admiral. She was built during the war, burns oil fuel, and has a speed of 27-30 knots.

Admiral Sir Cecil F. Thursby, K.C.M.G., formerly flag-captain of the *King Alfred*, China Squadron, has been promoted to full flag rank. He was in China when the *King Alfred*, now obsolete, carried the flag of Sir A. W. Moore and Sir Hedworth Meux, 1905-9. In the Great War he took part in the Gallipoli Expedition.

It is announced that Commander Chen Shao-kwan has been appointed Naval Attaché to the Chinese Legation in London. Recently Mr. Hoo Wei-teh, Chinese Minister in Paris, presided at a dinner given by representatives of the Chinese Press and Foreign Press, about 200 guests being present. The Chinese Ministers attached to Washington and Brussels were also present. Mr. Hoo Wei-teh said, in the course of a speech complimentary to French journalists, that the principle of the Allies had made themselves the champions had always been held in honour in China. He added, "The more China is known the more you will see that, in spite of the difference that separates us, we have the same love of justice, respect for the will of the people, and desire to live in peace and constant amity with our neighbours."—H.B.



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LONDON REVISITED. I.—THE TOWER OF LONDON.

[BY ARCHIBALD MARSHALL.]

Soldiers in uniform are allowed to see everything free of charge that is shown to the public. Otherwise it is rather an expensive entertainment, as such things as for it costs 1s. 9d. to buy all the tickets. But soldiers in London, especially those from overseas, should by all means visit the Tower, for although you may meet thousands of people who spend their days in the City within a few minutes' walk of it, and never do visit it, it is certainly one of the great sights of London.

It dates from the time when London was a city "small and white and clean," with the Thames flowing past it as pure as when it left the country fields of its source. It breathes the very spirit of that Old London. You turn out of the noisy crowded business streets into its spacious precincts; and immediately you are transported into the past. The impression is so strong that nobody can miss it.

PAST AND PRESENT.

But the past is always linked with the present, for the Tower of London is not merely an interesting survival. It has always been very much alive. If you go first to see that wonderful collection of armour and guns and weapons, and linger over the strange devices with which men killed each other and protected themselves from being killed, you will find exhibits dating from a few months back as well as from the centuries-old conflicts on the same battlefields. If you stand where queens had their heads struck off on some bright spring morning, when the birds were singing on the trees that surrounded the block, you may reflect that the echoes of recent executions have come from the Tower, though no ruthless sentence has been passed upon the innocent. And the same with the prisons in the stone-built towers, where captives lightened the heavy hours by carving those pathetic memorials, so carefully preserved. The Tower is still a prison, for political offenders.

In the little Norman-built chapel prayers are said and psalms sung where the Mass was celebrated centuries ago. The Beefeaters, who are the guard of honour to the Tower and all its treasures, wear their picturesque Tudor dress on ceremonial occasions, and an adaptation of it on ordinary days. Troops are quartered at the Tower besides; on the bed of what was once the broad moat you may see the goals of their football ground as you cross the bridge. It is a busy, thriving place, but all of it is coloured with that penetrating sense of the past, and a singular quietness marks it, as of massive strength and sureness.

The Crown Jewels, in their massive iron cage, are a show apart. Such gold and silver, such huge and sparkling gems, such cunning workmanship are surely not to be seen together in any other place. And they tell of the royal pomp and circumstance which the English nation still clings to, while all over Europe emperors and kings are being driven out. For the Tower of London, symbolic for ages of strength not divorced from oppression, tells now of the ordered freedom that is ours. It stands in the shadow of the great bridge, so significant of modern enterprise, by the highway of the Thames, an embodiment of the history of our proud city, and one of its noblest monuments.

II.—THE VICTORIA-ALBERT MUSEUM.

So many people have acquired the taste for old furniture and other objects of art of late years that one might expect the Victoria and Albert Museum, which is a great treasure house of them, to be crowded with visitors. But I suppose most of us would rather have one ordinary eighteenth century chair of our own, which, of course, we should call "Chippendale," than look at the finest specimen of the cabinet makers' art in a museum. So the galleries at South Kensington are not inconveniently crowded.

Yet this museum ought to attract many visitors, for it really is magnificent. One could, I suppose, walk for miles after miles through the galleries and among the exhibits, looking all the time at priceless objects, and do so every day for a week without getting more than a general idea of what it contains.

I spent an hour or so over the furniture and the beautiful rooms that have been taken bodily out of some ancient house and rebuilt in the spacious courts of South Kensington. Everything is carefully labelled, so that if you want to add to your knowledge it is easy to do so. In some cases the price paid for a specimen is given, and these prices are such as to make your mouth water if you have any ambition to possess beautiful things for yourself. But they are mostly pre-war prices. Even a great museum, always on the look out, will not be able to buy its treasures so cheaply in the future. Besides, those to be bought are always getting fewer.

A SENSE OF BEAUTY.

The general impression you will take away from you—and it may be gathered from exhibits all over the museum—is of an almost bewildering richness and ingenuity in the creation of beautiful things. All through the ages of civilization all over the world, men have taken a delight in fashioning the materials they have found around them into things that shall give pleasure to see and pleasure to use. Precious stones and precious metals have given inspiration to their handiwork, but every substance that can be manipulated into a thing of beauty has

(Continued at foot of next column.)

REMARKABLE CHEMICAL DISCOVERIES. BY A BENGAL YOUTH.

BOMBAY, June 2nd.

Details of some remarkable discoveries made in the chemical world by a seventeen-year-old Bengalee, Mr. E. Dutt, discoveries which are expected to greatly help India's industrial development, are published. This youth, who is now in Bombay, and who has not had a College education at all in the accepted sense of the term, has discovered that methane, or marsh gas, hitherto found mostly in coal mines, etc., can readily be produced anywhere. The gas is of great use for industrial purposes as motor power. The discovery was made in the Central Provinces a couple of years ago when the Germans were developing some of their most fendish methods of warfare. At the request of His Majesty's Government in Great Britain, who became acquainted with the discovery when the lad applied for a patent, it had to be kept a profound secret during the war lest the Germans heard of it and put it into capital use.

Young Dutt has, in addition, discovered and patented methods and processes by which pure sulphur can be manufactured from gypsum sulphate of lime, which is plentiful in Rajputana, namely, within the States of Bikanir and Jodhpur, and also in the North-West Frontier Province, in Kalabagh and in Sind. The significance of this achievement cannot be over-rated. A cheap supply of sulphuric acid would be the key to many new industries in India now either non-existent or in a feeble condition. This defect can now be remedied. The lad has also found out simple and cheap methods of manufacturing soda and carbonate of soda and alumina, and an equally cheap process of extracting potash from ordinary rocks in the country. Young Dutt's discovery will enable India to export potash in large quantities and successfully compete with Germany.

During the past few months, Mr. Dutt has been carrying on demonstrations in Bombay. The demonstrations have, so far, conclusively proved that his discoveries can be worked on a commercial basis. A strong Syndicate of leading industrialists of Bombay has acquired the patent right for the manufacture of sulphur, potash, soda, etc., from Mr. Dutt on completion of the demonstrations. A company, with about Rs. 2 crores as capital, is to be formed shortly to undertake the manufacture of these chemicals.

Mr. Dutt is the son of Mr. P. C. Dutt, Barrister-at-Law, a well-known industrialist of the Central Provinces. Mr. Dutt was born at Jabulpore in July, 1902, and is of a weak constitution. The major portion of his boyhood was practically spent in England. The only school he ever went to was St. Paul's Preparatory School in London. While in England, at a very early age, the boy developed a love for chemical studies. The father, being an amateur geologist himself, allowed the boy to have his own way. Owing to the war, in May, 1915, young Dutt was brought back to Jabulpore, and there it was his genius began to show signs of development. The lad took an interest in the study of practical geology and chemistry. He knocked about his father's mines in the adjoining localities a good deal, and eventually definitely decided upon becoming a chemist. The father not only allowed the boy to have his own way, but provided all possible facilities for the study of a subject for which he had shown such unusual interest. To send the lad to the chemistry class of the Jabulpore College was out of the question. Technically, he was not entitled to admission, and, what is more to the point, he probably knew a good deal more than was taught in the College class. He was only 14 years of age then. So a private laboratory was set up at Mr. Dutt's bungalow at Jabulpore. The Government, hearing of the genius of the boy, allowed him the use of the College laboratory. Young Dutt experimented upon minerals extracted from his father's mines. He analysed them and came to certain conclusions which when sent to England were found to tally with the analysis made by well-known experts there. The lad went on experimenting and analysing, and in another two months had discovered his process for generating methane gas anywhere, as already stated above. This was his first great discovery. In another three months he discovered and completed some fifteen processes for the manufacture of pure sulphur from gypsum.

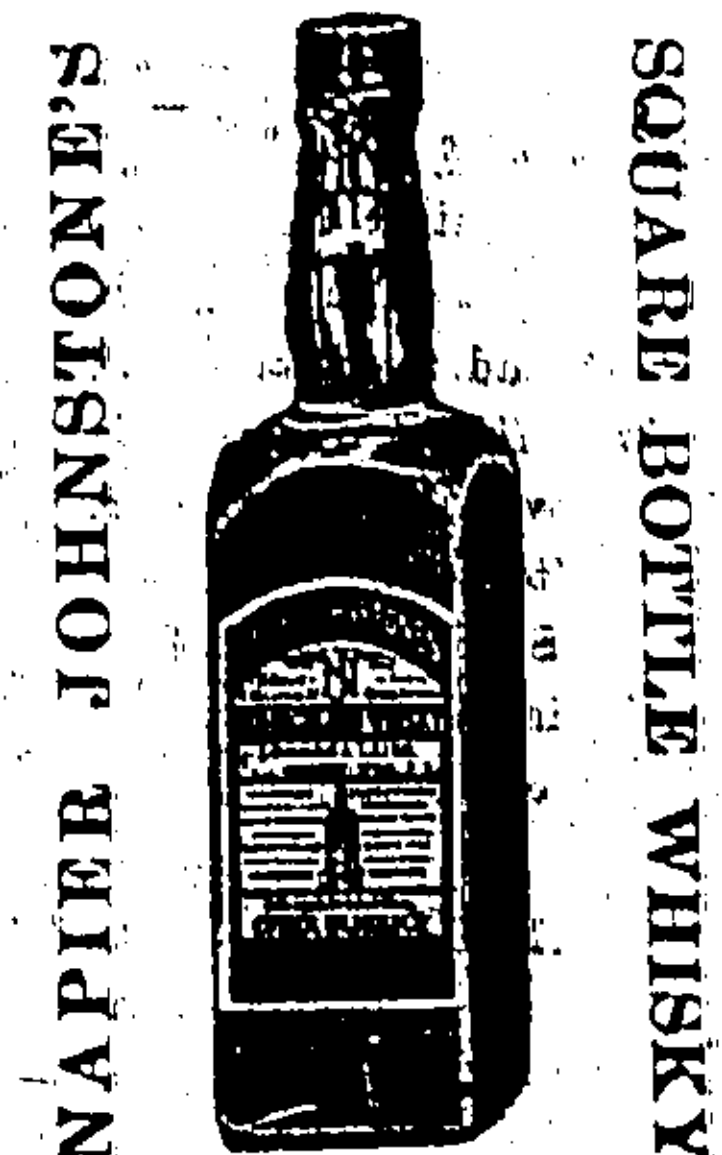
been used by cunning craftsmen. Marbles and quartzes, ivory, mother-of-pearl, the woods of trees in their infinite variety of colour and texture, silk and wool and flax, strange and beautiful dyes—all Nature has been ransacked for materials, and then some man with the instinct for fine craftsmanship has collected those he chooses to work with and fashioned them into something that gives them a value they never had before. Or he will take common materials, such as iron or clay, and fashion them into things of beauty.

Another impression gained is that our forefathers, even in humdrum England, cared more to have beauty around them than we do, and understood it better. Look at the panelled and carved room from Clifford's Inn and the fine doorways from houses in Mark-lane. Nobody but a millionaire building himself a great mansion would provide for that sort of thing now. Yet they come from quite ordinary comfortable houses of the time.

The whole story of craftsmanship is there at South Kensington from the beginning. If in these days of hurry and machinery we are apt to forget what a gracious thing art applied to the objects of living use can be, we may learn it again by a walk through these galleries.

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[31-13]

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11. For Chronic Prostate Disease, etc.
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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

June 25th.
Fooding, British str., 1,423 tons, Capt. Robertson, from Calcutta, which port she left on June 25th, with a general cargo. J. M. & Co.
 June 25th.
Chuan, American str., 2,157 tons, Capt. Cunningham, from San Francisco, which port she left on June 25th, with a general cargo.
Choy Sang, British str., 1,124 tons, Capt. J. M. & Co.
Haiting, British str., 1,183 tons, Capt. Stewart, from Swatow, with a general cargo. Douglas & Co.
Hop Sang, British str., 1,339 tons, Capt. Hussey, from Shanghai, which port she left on June 25th, with a general cargo. J. M. & Co.
Japan, British str., Capt. Moore, from Calcutta, which port she left on June 25th, with a general cargo. David Sassoon.
Kuiping, French str., 177 tons, Captain Pannier, from Haiphong and Pakhoi, with a general cargo. Seng Kee.
Rokusan Maru, Japanese str., 1,169 tons, Capt. Kawamura, from Muku, which port she left on June 19th, with a cargo of coal. M. B. K.
Shimon, British str., 1,116 tons, Capt. Goode, from Canton, with ballast. Sam Feh S.S. Co.
Wing Sang, British str., 1,419 tons, Capt. Christie, from Canton, with ballast. J. M. & Co.

CLEARANCES.

June 25th.
Chusan, for Bangkok.
Chuan On, for Haiphong.
Defiant, for Saigon.
Empress of Japan, for Vancouver.
Frederic, for Shanghai.
J. A. Moffat, for San Francisco.
Kokusan Maru, for Yokohama.
Korea Maru, for San Francisco.
Kampo, for Amoy.
Mo Hon, for Swatow.
Prima, for Shanghai.
Quinebaug, for Foochow.
Shanghai, for K. C. Wan.
Singapore, for Canton.
Sunshine, for Haiphong.
Tai Seng, for Pakhoi.
Tai Seng, for Canton.
Tung Maru, for Melbourne.
 June 25th.
Alicorne, for Pakhoi.
Choy Sang, for Haiphong.
Choy Sang, for Shanghai.
Fuku Maru, for Kobe.
Nam Sang, for Singapore.
Prosper, for Shanghai.
Rokusan Maru, for Hongkong.
Shimo, for Calcutta.
Shimon Maru, for Takao.
Singon, for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

Per s.s. *Japan*, on June 25th: Mr. and Mrs. Lauer, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Lieut. E. Marton, Mr. H. Conway, Mr. Morris, Mr. J. Munroe, Mr. J. O'Connor, Mrs. Phillips, Mr. W. T. G. Neal, Mr. A. E. Warner, Mr. Kennan, Mr. Abraham, Mr. Jemadar Khan, Mr. Jemadar Kushi.

Per s.s. *China*, on June 25th: Miss S. Beattie, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Campbell, Miss Lois Campbell, Miss Marguerite Campbell, Miss Vivienne Campbell, Mr. H. A. K. Christiansen, Mr. William Cruickshank, Mr. F. McD. Courtney, Mr. T. J. J. Fenwick, Miss A. M. Heard, Mr. W. E. Hart, Mr. W. J. Hodgkiss, Mrs. E. E. Johnson, Mr. T. M. Kilpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Lapp, Mr. P. Ling, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Nihil, Mr. S. F. Selby, Mr. F. F. Tannahill, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Shepard, Mr. F. T. P. Waterhouse, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Weyer, Mr. J. Poole, and Mr. Chan Jam.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. *Tung Maru*, on June 25th: Mr. R. Young, Mr. H. C. Vail, Mr. C. Moore, Mr. A. C. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. B. Cameron, Mr. A. Zimmerman, Mr. S. H. Burridge, Mr. J. F. Mendelsohn, Mr. and Mrs. Laidlov, Miss Bennett, Mrs. J. W. Webber, Mrs. Hall, Miss McKinnis, Mrs. E. Abraham, Miss P. M. Deck, Miss Clearance, Mrs. S. J. Clearance, Mr. J. Y. Pilcher, Mrs. H. W. Kent, Mr. G. St. Heaps, Mr. H. E. Taylor, Mr. B. K. Wood, Mr. C. Jacob, Mr. S. A. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. C. Emberger, Mrs. W. M. C. Allen, Mr. D. H. Cooke, Mr. W. B. Hopkins, Mr. F. H. Leonard, Miss L. B. Lyons, Mr. Rowland, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lyons, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Ireland, Miss Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. S. David, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. V. Linsell, Mr. and Mrs. Bennett, Mr. M. Y. Carrello, Mr. W. B. Beaton, and Mr. A. McArde.

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SAILINGS FOR Marseilles and London VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"NAGOYA"	21st Aug.	23rd Sept.	2nd Oct.
"MALTA"	4th Sept.	7th Oct.	16th Oct.

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

"DUNERA" 7th July Due Bombay about 25th July

FOR CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

"JAPAN" 19th July Due Calcutta 13th Aug.

FOR SHANGHAI MOJI KOBE etc.

"JAPAN" 28th June, Noon. SHANGHAI & KOBE.

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INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"NAMBANG"	Thurs., 28th June, Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGRANG"	Fri., 27th June, 3 p.m.
KOBE	"FOOSHING"	Fri., 27th June, 4 p.m.
TIENBIN	"CHUSHING"	Wed., 2nd July, Dlight.
MANILA	"TUNSAIANG"	Fri., 4th July, 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KWANGSANG"	Sat., 6th July, 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	Tues., 8th July, Dlight.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line has now been re-organized and affords regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong as to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

BORNEO LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Borneo when indicated on chart.

One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadea, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENBIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tienbin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chingto.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT, PASSPORT REGULATIONS. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and descriptions affixed thereto.

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General Agent, Passenger Department.

Hongkong, June 7th, 1919.

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PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

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S.S. "WEST MUNHAM"

will be despatched on or about JULY 5th.

for SEATTLE, TACOMA & PORTLAND.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

"WESTERN KNIGHT" ... About August 1st.

"WEST HERMIT" ... August 10th.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA & PORTLAND.

"WEST CELINA" ... About August 15th.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 26th June, 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO, & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 27th June, Noon.
SHANGHAI and TSINGTAO	"CHENAN"	On 29th June, Noon.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"CHENGTO"	On 1st July, 11 A.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LIANGCHOW"	On 1st July, 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 1st July, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 3rd July, Noon.
NEWCHANG	"KANSU"	On 3rd July, 4 P.M.

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"HAIHONG" ...	Capt. J. W. Evans ...	TUESDAY, 1st July, at 1 P.M.
"QUINNEBAUG" ...	Capt. J. Medina ...	FRIDAY, 4th July, at 11 A.M.

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S.S. "EQUADOR" ...	July 15th, 1919.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" ...	Aug. 12th, 1919.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" ...	Sept. 10th, 1919.

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RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at MARSEILLES about	Due at LONDON about
NAGOYA ...	21st Aug.	23rd Sept.	2nd Oct.
MALTA ...	4th Sept.	7th Oct.	18th Oct.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DUNERA ...	7th July	25th July

FOR

CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

JAPAN ... 19th July | 13th Aug.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	SHANGHAI & KOBE
JAPAN ...	28th June, Noon.	

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Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

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KATORI MARU ...	Sunday, 13th July, at 11 a.m.
SUWA MARU ...	Tuesday, 5th Aug., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.

TAMBA MARU ...	Friday, July, at Noon.
MISHIMA MARU ...	Friday, July, at Noon.

MELBORNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zebu, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU ...	Wednesday, 3rd July, at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU ...	Wednesday, 20th Aug., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroan, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOYAMA MARU ...	Tuesday, 15th July.
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BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

SHINRYU MARU ...	Wednesday, 2nd July.
TENSHIN MARU ...	Middle of July.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

RANGOON MARU ...	Wednesday, 2nd July.
CALCUTTA MARU ...	Saturday, 10th July.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU ...	Saturday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU ...	Saturday, 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

SHIMBU MARU ...	Tuesday, 1st July.
INABA MARU ...	Friday, 11th July, at 11 a.m.
SHINGO MARU ...	Tuesday, 16th July.
KAMO MARU ...	Monday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, South American ports via Cape, etc.).

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telephone Nos. 222 & 22.

J. YASUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU ...	20,000	June 25th.
NIPPON MARU ...	11,000	July 7th.
TENYO MARU ...	25,000	July 20th.
SIBERIA MARU ...	20,000	July 29th.
SHINYU MARU ...	22,000	Aug. 13th.

* Calling at Keelung.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, and IQUIQUE.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU ...	17,500	July, 14th.
ANYO MARU ...	18,500	Sept. 10th.
SHIYO MARU ...	14,000	Nov. 4th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC COAST SERVICE, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Port of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ...	"ANDRE LEBON" ... 22,000	On or about 24th July.
	"PAUL LECAT" ... 22,000	On or about 18th Aug.

MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT SAID ...	"NERA" ... 10,000	On or about 19th July.
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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURETTE,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ANDES MARU" ... Thursday, 26th June.

"AMAZON MARU" ... End of July.

* Call Marseilles.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

"SAIGON MARU" ... Thursday, 10th July.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"HAWAII MARU" ... Sunday, 15th July.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"SAIGON MARU" ... Thursday, 10th July.

SAIGON BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"SEISEN MARU" ... Saturday, 12th July.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. & ADELAIDE.

"KOBO MARU" ... Wednesday, 9th July.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"MEXICO MARU" ... Saturday, 28th June.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... Tuesday, 5th July.

HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.

"DAITOKU MARU" ... Saturday, 28th June.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 3rd July, at 9 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"KAJO MARU" ... Sunday, 29th June, at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

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FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry).

"CHINA" (10,000 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" Aug. 15th, 1919.

"CHINA" July 2nd, 1919.

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